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FOR HUMANITY.

Senate Passes Armenian Resolution Without Opposition.

MR. FRYE'S REMARKABLE SPEECH

Depicting the Atrocities and the Selfishness of England.

DRAMATIC SCENES IN SENATE

When the Brutal Sultan and the Indiffer ence of European Powers to the Greatest Tragedy in all History are Held Up to Public Contempt-Sentiment that the United States Should Take a Hand for the Sake of Humanity Applanded by the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24 .- After a brief but stirring debate, the senate to-day agreed to the concurrent resolution urging decisive action by the European powers against Turkey and pledging to the President the support of Congress in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of Americans in Turkey and the redress for injuries to American persons and property. Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, who reported the resolution, urged its who reported the resolution, urged its adoption, in a speech which set forth the startling extent of the massacres, the greatest in the history of the world, the senator said. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, spoke in the same lime. The climax of the debate was reached when fir, Frye, of Maine, supported the resolution in a speech which aroused great enthusiasm from the galleries for its expressions of sympathy with the Armenians and for its bitter arraignment of Great Britain's course toward America.

Jea.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, gave notice that on Thursday mext he would ask the senate to sit until a vote was taken on the silver bond bill.

Mr. Baker, of Kansas, spoke for an hour on limiting the pending silver coinage substitute to the silver of American mines.

The Debate in Detail.

Many memorials concerning the Turkish-Armenain question were pre-sented to the senate. This led Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.), to ask what had become of the resolutions for energentic action

Chem., N. Y.), to ask what had become of the resolutions for energentic action by the President.

The Turkish-Armenian resolution was then called up by Mr. Gullom. The sengtor spoke of the serious conditions prevailing in Turkey, saying he was appalled by the carnival of blood prevailing. A massacre of innocence, unparalelled for ages, had been perpetrated. The evidence of the bloody enormities was given by all classes and nationalities until it was beyond the slightest doubt. The Turkish army had hayoneted, robbed, murdered and flayed after the people of Armenia. There was no war, but a pitlless, mercliess tornado of ruin, bloodshed and death. The demon of fanaticism had been let loose. There was a responsibility somewhere. It did not rest with the slavish ruler of Turkey, the sultan. Back of this were the disputes of the countries of the European alliance, seeking their teritorial advantages. These countries were responsible. The sultan was but a pupper in their hands. It was a matter of regret and embarrassment, continued Mr. Cullom, that the policy of the United States was such as to prevent the sending of a fleet to Turkish waters to put a stop to the bloody rule prevailing. But Europe had assumed the obligation of protection to Armenia. The people of the United States were intensely interested in seeing the obligations executed and the purpose of these resolutions was to plead with the great-powers.

powers.
There was a double obligation upon England and yet nothing had been done to stay the hand of the sultan, except by fruitless diplomatic correspondence. The powers, said Mr. Cullom, appear to be waiting for the dissolution of the Ottoman empire, but he expressed doubt as to the reported alliance between Russia and Turkey.

For Humanita's Sake.

For Humanity's Sake

Mr. Cullom said the United States had no purpose to interfere in the affairs of rope except in protection of Ameri-

Europe except in protection of American citizens and in the name of humanity. The United States had spoken in the name of humanity in the affairs of Greece and of Hungary. No event of the centuries called so loudly to the civilized world as this slaughter in Turkey, the greatest, the senator believed, in the history of the world.

Mr. Blanchard, (Dem., La.), said that for more than a year the world had been shocked by the massacres in Turkey. Not only was there murder and massacre, but in the case of women, worse than massacre. As a great free nation it was the duty of the United States to express its official repudiation and protest against the course of Turkey.

Mr. Frye's Speech.

Mr. Prye, (Rep., Maine), took the floor for a speech of such vehemence

floor for a speech of such vehemence

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Medie), took the floor for a-speech of such vehemence that the galleries quickly filled to overflowing and he was ropeatedly interrupted by long continued appliance.

Mr. Frye spoke of the current with which the committee on foreign relations had sought to deal with this question. They had deard Armenian messionaries who stated that the curtablishment of United States committee at Erzoroum and Harpoot would give effective protection.

Consuls to these points were spendily appointed, but they were refused their exequators. "If the American flag had been raised over our consulate at Harpoot," continued Mr. Frye with dramatic compliants, "it would have saved twenty thousand lives."

He proceeded to show the great amount of American capital invested American capital invested American capital invested American capital in Turkey. And yet, said he, six millions of invested American capital in Turkey was held up. The American College at Harpoot was burned, and its American directors were compelled to flee for their lives. "If I had had my way," said Mr. Frye, "after these European powers had stood ayeing each cheer for a year, I would have sent a congressional memorial to Russia and said to their great power, take American and held of you with all its power and resources." (Long applicate those Carlettams and the United States will stand bedding you with all lies power and resources." (Long applicate these face of the property were being jeoparched day after day. They was feed in the mission work showing that the massacrate continued. He (Frye) knew line American lives and property were being jeoparched day after day. They was receiving no protection in the sand property were being jeoparched day after day. They was feed the flag and the accuracy of the Information he says.

Mr. Prye responded by asting Mr. Mills interpured to state that he had personal knowledge of the accuracy of the Information he says.

Mr. Prys responded by asking Mr. Mins what Great Britain would have

done if a British college worth a million dollars had been destroyed and its British occupants had been compelled to fise for their lives. Would Grant British have stood idly by?

Mr. Mills answered that the senator (Frys) meant war, and, said Mr. Mills, he did not doubt he would join this sentiment. He did not know but that it would be best to send our ships abroad and like Jefferson, batter down the castles of the pirates.

Great Britain's Selfshness.

Great Britain's Selfishness

Resuming, Mr. Frye spoke of Great Britain's course with bitter surcasm. Great Britain had been the steadfast nemy of the United States, Great Britain had harmed the United States at every opportunity. Great Britain had for years taunted the United States for for years taunted the United States for shackling the slaves, and yet when the morth struck off, those shackles, Great Britain did everything to help the confederacy to destroy the United States government, for no reason but to have the confederacy as her customer. Great Britain had never shown the slightest freindship for the United States. And now Great Britain had stood idly by, when she had the power to slop these barbarities. Mr. Frye proceeded with much vigor and examestness to say that, if necessary in order to protect American citizens he would order American of the University of the European alliauce and when in front of Constantinople demand for the protection of, our people within the sultan's dominions.

He declared that there was one quality of the English government which he admired. England, he said, protects her citizens at all times and under all circumstances.

Mr. Frye proceeded to show that the

circumstances.

Mr. Frye proceeded to show that the United States was strong chough and quite as willing as England to protect its citizens whose lives and property were imperilled abroad. All he asked, he said, was that we would make England our model in this one respect and then American citizens would be safe in Turkey or elsewhere.

The Resolution Passed.

Mr. Call followed, commending the

Mr. Call followed, commending the utterances of Mr. Frye. He contended for a stronger expression and urged that we should fight our battles abroad, when a display of our force was needed, and not in the senate.

Mr. Hoar spoke briefly of the neces sity of moderation and urged that extreme utterances on the part of Congress be deferred until the arts of diplomacy should be exhausted, in view of the danger that the missionaries in Turkey were in and also in view of the fact that Miss Clara Barton, with the Red Cross in her hand, was now on her way to Armenia.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, in charge of the free coinage substitute for the bond bill, asked unanimous consent that a vote be taken at 4 o'clock on Thursday next.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) interposed objection. sity of moderation and urged that ex-

day next.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) interposed objection.

Mr. Call offered an amendment to the Armenian-resolution to the effect that "humanity and religion and the principles on which all civilization rests demand that civilized governments shall by peaceful negotiations, or, if necessary, by force of arms, prevent and suppress the cruelties and massacres inflicted on the Armenian subjects of Turkey, by the establishment of a government of their own people with such subsects of the civilized powers of its authority and permanence as shall be adequate to that end.

Mr. Call's motion was laid on the table and the original resolutions were then agreed to without division.

On Mr. Jones motion, it was then agreed that when the senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday. He also gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the senate to remain in session until a vote was had on the silver bond bill.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) gave notice that he would address the senate on the Monroe doctrine on Tuesday next.

The free coinage bill was then laid before the senate and Mr. Baker (Rep., Kas.) addressed the senate in support of an amendment made by him to confine the coinage of silver to the American product.

Mr. Baker divided the money ranks into gold monometallists, silver monometallists and bi-metallists. He be-

Mr. Baker divided the money ranks into gold monometallists, silver monometallists and bi-metallists. He belonged, he said, to the last class, and declared it to be his opinion that the guestions of tariff and finance would be settled unaided and alone by the Republican party. Concerning the coinage of American silver, the senator said it would give employment to idle laborers and would lead to the gradual, healthful expansion of our primary or redemption money.

The senate, after a brief executive session, at 4:15 p. m., adjourned until Monday.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON

Stanford Case-His Appearance

Washington Attracts a Crowd. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The supreme court room was the centre of attraction at the capitol to-day. The news that ex-President Harrison would appear drew thousands through mud and rain to the capitol, and for mud and rain to the capitol, and for two hours before noon the halls were thronged and the doors besieged. Ow-ing to the very limited space in the old senate chamber where the supreme court sits, the public generally was dis-appointed and few persons gained ad-mission. In the court room were quite a number of senators and representa-tives, and some of the most prominent members of the bar of the country, in-cluding Mr. Joseph Choate, of New York.

Mr. Harrison appeared just after the

members of the bar of the country, including Mr. Joseph Choate, of New York.

Mr. Harrison appeared just after the marshal had called the court to order. He took a seat at a table immediately ins front of the chief justice, and sitting there in the presence of many famous men, he immediately became the target of all eyes. It was his first public appearance in Washington since he left the white house three years ago. His appearance had changed but slight. The care-worn look had disappeared and time seemingly had dealt kind; with him. There was the same soft grey hair and beard, almost white, the clear pallid complexion and the bright grey cyes. He wore a pair of ordinary spectacles and consulted his notes freely while ex-Chief Justice Rhodes, who preceded him was speaking. There was a great array of legal talent on both sides of the Stanford case.

Ex-Precident Harrison called at the white house about 3 o'clack this afternoon to pay his respects to President Cleveland, thus returning a similar call made by the latter upon him, while house. The ex-President was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Tibbotts, but the latter remained in the waiting room during the interview, which lasted ten minutes, between the President and Mr. Harrison.

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Lamout is Mann;

Lamont is Mum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 34.—When the statement that Colonel Crofton's resignation had been requested was shown to Scoretary Lamont to-light, he made the following brief statement: "The secretary of war is not responsible for this publication and declines to say anything about the matter."

GOMEZ IS DYING.

The Insurgent Leader Cannot Live Two Months.

VERY ILL WITH CONSUMPTION

Insurgents Are Pushed Hard by Spanish Troops.

A SERIOUS CRISIS IN HAVANA.

A Feeling of Gloom and Depression ong the Spanish Sympathizers—Hope of Crushing the Rebellion is Given Up. Evident that the War Must be Compro mised, and All Eyes Turned Toward the United States for a Settlement-Business at a Standstill.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, Jan. 24.—For some time past reports have been in circulation here concerning the physical condition of Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander in-chief of the insurgent forces. One in-chief of the insurgent forces. One story has asserted that he was suffering from wounds and another that he was seriously ill with fever. It appears from information derived from trustworthy sources that neither of these reports is correct, but it is positively asserted that the insurgent chief is a very slek man. It is stated upon the authority cited that the doctors in attendance upon Gen. Gomes recently held a consultation and diagnosed his case as being an advanced state of consumption, complicated with fever. It is further stated that the physicians have come to the conclusion that Gomes can only live about two months longer. These statements have caused considerable alarm among the insurgents and their friends, as, even though his condition may be exaggerated to some degree, it is believed the main facts are correctly stated. Besides, according to the reports from the front, he is being sharply pushed by the Spanish troops and is getting little or no rest now—day or night. The effect is that his movements can now be marked by a trail of tired-out or lame horses which the insurgents leave behind them. The opinion is expressed here that the insurgents are in desperate straits, and that for Gomez everything now depends upon the safarrival in the province of Havana of the eastern army of insurgents under Generals Jose Maceo and Rabi. Gomes yesterday for a time appeared half inclined to risk a decisive engagement with the Spanish troops. He was bivouacked atthevillage of Plasolle, not far from Quivican, south of this city. Col Galvis, in command of the Spanish troops at Quivican, gathered together all the government troops available and moved with a strong column upon the enemy. The latter, contrary to custom, awaited the approach of the Spaniards, but after haif an hour's firing, during which a number were killed and wounded on both sides, Gomes suddenly divided his forces into two columns and commenced to retreat.

One of the insurgent columns retreated southward to the Lagia district and the other toward story has asserted that he was suffering from wounds and another that he

Col. Linares pushed on after Gomez's forces and had a skirmish with the enemy's rear guard. When last heard from the Linares column-was closely press ing after the enemy, and Col. Galvis, having been reinforced by troops under Col. Aldecoa, three columns were started in pursuit of Gomes's forces. News received at an early hour this morning showed that Gomes apparently reunited his forces last night, but broke camp this morning when informed of the approach of the Spanish troops. The forced night march, however, had told terribly on the Spanish infantry, and the mounted insurgents of Gomes had no difficulty in getting away. The Spaniards had also effected a junction, Colonels Linares and Aldecoa having united their forces so soon as the scouts brought word that the insurgent columns had wheeled in towards each other. Later the third Spanish column, under Col. Galvis, reinforced the columns under Colonels Lincares and Aldecoa and this strong force started in pursuit of the insurgents, moving in a southerly direction, soon after breakfast this morning. A prisoner, severely wounded, who was captured by the troops, reported that the men and having been reinforced by troops unde the troops, reported that the men and horse of the insurgents are becoming exhausted from long marching, and that they are also short of ammunition

that they are also short of ammunition and provisions.

A dispatch received from Clenfuegos says that Major Alonzo with 350 men of the Alava battalion has been engaged for three hours at Lasjas, in the Clenfuegos district, with a strong force of insurgents, and that the insurgents left twelve killed and fifteen wounded on the field and retired, taking with them many other wounded men. Only a few Spanish soldiers were wounded.

A Serious Problem.

A Serious Problem.

The authorities now have to face erious problem here. The price of all serious prousen have.

Serious provisions are going up rapidly
every day. In spite of this, people are
flocking into Havana from the country
districts and other provinces and in
many cases the refugees are people who
have lost almost everything they possessed, and very great numbers of them
here and elsewhere, are depinding upon
charity. The cost of the war has been
enormous and the drain created by provisioning the army has been very great.
Consequently, this extra expense which
the authorities will have to meet in
some manner or other, is causing them
a great deal of anxiety. However,
there is a large and ever-increasing exdus of planters and others from this
city, hundreds leaving by every steamship bound for the United States, Jamaica, Hayti or South American ports.
The increase of crime in all provinces is said to be enormous.

Business is almost at a standstill, and
commerce is practically a thing of the
past.

The work of strengthening the dekinds of provisions are going up rapidly

commerce is practically about the de-past.

The work of strengthening the de-fenses of Havana continues without in-terruption a number of additional small forts have been erected at Havana and the authorities claim that there is abso-lutely no danger of a sudden attack by the insurgents, much less a successful siege of Havana.

Gloom and Depression.

In suite of this assurance, however,

In spite of this assurance, however, a feeling of gloom and depression prevails here. There is no longer any talk valls here. There is no longer any talk of settling the revolution by a crushing blow and aithough the advent of Gen. . eyler is looked forward to as likely to be the signal of more active operations against the insurgents. the feeling grows that the struggle is a most exhausting one for all concerned, and that much more treasure and blood must be expended by Spain if the insurrection is to be quelled by force, of syms. Under these circumstances, it is not astonishing that a feeling in favor of some compromise arrangement is atseadily growing and all eyes are turning towards the United States as likely.

Debuat Evansville.

to be the great factor in bringing peace and prosperity once more to unhappy Cuba.

to be the great factor in bringing peace and prosperity once more to unhappy Cuba.

The military authorities are drawing all the troops possible from the eastern part of Cuba, as that part of the island, especially the province of Santiaro de Cuba, is rapidly resuming a peaceful aspect, owing to the fact that nearly all the insurgents have moved eastward.

Reports continue to be received of small engagements with the insurgents in all directions, indicating that they are no longer united in a main body, but are broken up into small parties, confident of their ability to evade any Spanish force that they are not yet strong enough to oppose. The leader, Fructuoso Miranda, is reported to have been killed at Consolas in Matanxas.

The important town of Sabanilla, on the railroad south of Matanxas, has been attacked by insurgents. No details are given of the damage done to property, nor are claims stated as to the success of resistance, but it is said that three of the volunteer soldiers were wounded. The insurgents were said to have lost seventeen killed.

The official report of an encounter had by General Fratt with the bands of Nunex yesterday says that the insurgents were dispersed after having killed four of the troops and wounded seven. The insurgents on the other hand left three killed and carried away the rest.

Colonel Aldecoa reports an engagement to-day with the bands of Rafael

en. The insurgents on the other hand left three killed and carried away the rest.

Colonel Aldecoa reports an engagement to-day with the bands of Rafael Cardenas, who retreated towards Triunwirate, Matanzas, leaving four killed and three wounded.

The insurgents have plundered the stores in the village of Baja, Pinar del Rio. A rapid-fire gim on the gunboat riecha was brought into play and did good service in dispersing the insurgents. The greatest activity of the insurgents neems to be centered for the present in the province of Matanzas.

A good deal of damage is being done, and it is probable also that the movement has a strategib purpose to prevent the Spanish forces from capturing Gomez's forces near Havana. Five soldiers were taken prisoners, but were afterwards liberated by the insurgents in an engagement in the northern part of the province of Matanzas to-day. Many insurgents are suffering considerably for want of proper food and are sadly in need of ammunition. Residents in this city are cut off from the surrounding country and supplies are hard to obtain. The houses of the plantation of Pinon, in Matanzas, have been burned. The bands of Garcia, Regino and Alfonso are reported to be moving in the neighborhood of Guira Macurijes. There is a report that they have been repelled with some loss by the garrison at Fort Flora.

BAYARD'S EAD EREAK.

BAYARD'S BAD BREAK.

ongress will Censure the Ambassador in a Mild Way, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Little doubt is left by the action of a spe cial committee of the foreign affairs committee which met to-day that a resolution will be brought before the house next week, expressing disapproval of Ambassador Bayard's two speeches which were called to the attention of the house by Messrs. McCall and Darrett, of Massachusetts.

rett, of Massachusetts.

The purport of the resolution will be a mild centure of Ambassador Bayard for the two utterances mentioned and an expression of the opinion of the house that representaives of the United States abroad should be very discreet in their public references to home policies. It is understood that the subcommittee feel that the present tension between the Brilish and American governments over Venezuela constrains them to commend a milder form of censure than they think the Ambassador's remarks would call for under ordinary circumstances. One of them said that while they did not wish to take any action that would detruct from Mr. Bayard's shanding with the power to which he is accredited, they did not feel justified in ignoring his speeches.

KENTUCKY DEADLOCK cems as Hopeless as Ever-The Ballot Yes

terday.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 24.—The lobbies, galleries and floor of the hall of

the house of representatives were again crowded to-day. Senator Blackburn's friends hustled

around this morning in order to get a pair for representative W. F. Horton, pair for representative w. r. incomp. (Dem.), of Menefee, who is a sick man. They failed, however, and Mr. Horton braved the inclement weather and managed to get to the house by noon. The voting heretofore has shown Dr. W. G. voting heretolore has shown by the shunter short one yote of election and has also shown that Senator J. C. S. Blackburn's re-election seems almost impossible, as four sound money Democrats have declared they will not support Blackburn on account of his free allow plans.

silver views.

The roll call showed 135 members present and voting. The ballot resulted as

follows:
Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 58; McGreary,
4; Carrliale, 1; W. M. Reed, 1; Buckner,
2; Wilson, 1; Hazelrigg, 1.
Edrington, (Fop.), voted for Blackburn and seems to be immovable.
The assembly adjourned at the snnouncement of the vote.

Bar Iron Association.

CLEVELAND, C.,Jan. 24.—The members of the Merchants Bar Tron Association continued their scalin helind closed doors at the Weddel house today for the purpose of raising the pries on their product. In discussing the object of the meeting Secretary Clark, of the association, said the price of back from had been at a very low figure for a long time. The price of Bessoner pig, coal and coke had riser and the bar from manufacturers feel that an advance in their product is now fully justified.

Charles Edward Tracy Dend.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo, Jan. 24,
—Chareles Edward Tracy died suddenly
about midnight of a hemorrhage. He
had been entertaining triends during
the evening and seemed in the best of

the evening and seemed in the best of spirits.

Mr. Tracy came to Colorado Springs in November, 1894, for his health. Before that he had been an active member of the law firm of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings and Russell, of New Yory city. He was a close friend of President Cleveland, with whom he was formerly associated in the law business.

Sheehan Elected by Tammany

Sheehan Elected by Tammany.
NEW YORK, Jan 24.—John C. Sheehan was lo-night elected chairman of the finance committee of Tammany Hall for 196. This position naturally earlies with it the leadership of Tammany. County Clerk Purroy at amering of the committee on organization intimated the a guarded fazzion that Richard Croker might ultimately be invited to again lead the forces of Tammany hall. No statements have been given out as to just how it is to be brought about.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 24.—Zugone V. Debs, discussed labor conditions here to-night before an audience a wreat reception on his arrival herethis afternoon.

THE SULTAN YIELDS.

Will Allow Helief to Armenians, but will Not Recognize the Red Cross. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Ow-

ng to the energetic representations United States Minister Terrell, Mis-Barton and her party will be perm by the Turkish government to distrib-ute relief to the distressed Armenians although the Red Cross itself will not figure in the work. This news came to the state department to-day in a cable from the minister to Secretary in which he says that while the porte refuses such permission to the Red Cross, or to the members of the Red Cross, as such, and thereby declines to officially recognise that society, it will permit any person whom the minister names and approves to distribute relief in the interior of Turkey, provided the Turkish authorities are kept informed of what they are dolug.

There can be no question that Miss Barton and her party will be so designated by Minister Terrell, but it is apprehended that they will encounter insurmountable obstacles in reaching the field of action, as the mountain passes between the seaboard and the interior are now practically impassable, owing to the deep snows. in which he says that while the porte

BOOM FOR ELKINS.

Not a Candidate, but His State will Watch Its Opportunity. CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—The Com-

mercial Gazette will print to-morrow the last of its series of articles in sup port of Republican presidential candidates. It is a special from Wheeling, W. Va. The fitness of Senator Stephen B. Elkins for the presidency is eloquently presented in the dispatch. It says ly presented in the dispatch. It says Senator Eikins has not expressed a preference for any one for the nomination at St. Louis. Much less has he evinced, any desire to be a candidate himself. West Virginia, which has as many electoral votes as Maine, has taken up his cause. The Republicans of West Virginia recognize his fine scholarly ability, his eminent statesmanship and invaluable service to the party and recommend him as the man most likely to break the solid south at the next election, and equally sure of the north and west.

NATIONAL EDITORS

Have a Hot Time Over a Caban Resolu-tion at St. Augustine. ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 24.—The

members of the National Editorial Association enjoyed an oyster roast given on Anastatia island this morning. At the afternoon meeting the introduction of a resolution requesting Congress to of a resolution requesting Congress to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans caused an animated debate. The ground of objection was that the constitution of the association prohibited the discussion of political or religious resolutions. A motion to table the resolution was carried, though many delegates believed the viva voce vote was two to one against it. A division was called for, but President Bunnell refused to permit another vote, It was some time-before the excitement calmed down.

WAYLAID BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Young Chicago Artist Murdered by Footpads-The Robbers Captured. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24.—Webster

Grove is wildly excited over the tragedy of last night when Bertram E. Atwater, a young Chicago artist, who had gone a young Chicago at its, who has also to the suburb to visit his betrothed, was waylaid by highwaymen. One of the robbers, John Smith, wounded to death by the plucky Chicagoan, will probably die before the sun goes down, the other thus, Sam Fosfer, a colored ga-convict, who fired the fatal shots, and Peter Smith, who airanged the trap into which Mr. Atwater was unsuspectingly led, and then slain, are in custody. While the inquest was being held to-day, citisens of the village became so enraged that it was with the greatest difficulty that cooler heads could restrain the prevailing impulse to draw the captive highwaymen from the officers and hang them.

Both Smiths, who are cousins, have confessed as to the part taken by each in the crime. Peter, who volunteered to carry Atwater's valles from the station, admits that he led the latter to the fate. Genevieve Orton, Atwater's fance, is almost prostrated with grief. The wedding is said to have been set for an early date and the object of Mr. Atwater's visit was to arrange for it. to the suburb to visit his betrothed, was

water's visit was to arrange for it.

A QUEER STORY.

In which Defaleation and Politics Are

Strangely Mixed, CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 24.—A strange story is made public to-day of the loss of \$160,000 of a special fund deposited by President Charles Fleischmann, of Market National Bank of this city, in the vault in care of Cashier S. W Ramp, to be kept as a special reserve during the panicky summer of 1893, and only to be used in case of absolute nacessity by the bank, during Mr. Fleischmann's absence on his summer

vacation.

The story goes that not long afterwards Ramp went to Fleischmann' attorneys and made the astonishing confession that he had spent the entire sum in gambling in stocks, racing, etc. sum in gambling in stocks, racing, etc Fleischmann, to save the credit of the bank, kept the story quiet, and arranged to have Ramp elected to the state senate as an excuse for severing his connection with the bank. Wha arrangement, if any, Ramp made to repay the money is not yet known, but Fleischmann says Ramp does not owe him a dollar.

Will Accept the Eriesson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan, 24.—Sec-retary Herbert has decided to accept the torpedo boat Ericsson from the builders, the Iowa Iron Works, subject to a dock trial at New London, to demonstrate that her engines are in good order, and have been repaired properly since her last mishap. The department is satisfied that the boat when properly handled can make at least twenty-five knots per hour, or a half knot more than is requised by the contract, so that another speed trial at sea will not be called for. The only deductions made from the contract price of \$120,000 will be \$16,000 on account of delay in the completion of the craft. the torpedo boat Ericsson from the

Damages for False Arrest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-Forty thous dollars' damages was awarded to-day in the case of Herbert B. Gehr agains the Mexican Central Railway Comthe Mexican Central Railway Com-pany, Uchr went to Mexico in 1887 and the pixt year obtained a position in the office of the company. He had been there two years when the robbery oc-curred which caused him to be locked up until he was released on demand from Washington. The attorneys for the defendant moved for a new trial and the case will be taken to the high-

COWEN ELECTED

To the Presidency of the B. & O.

Railroad Company. WAS THE COMPROMISE CHOICE

Of the Garrett and New York Interests of the Road.

MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS

Is Promised by the Garretts to Apply Toward the Floating Debt in Consideration of a President Satisfactory to Them. and the New York Directors Agreed. The Latter Satisfied and will Make the Investment Needed to Rehabilitate the Property.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 24.-Hon. John K. Cowen, general counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Ratiroad Company, and representative in Congress from the Fourth Maryland district, was to-day elected president of the Baltimore & Ohio to succeed Charles F. Mayer, who resigned in November. Mr. Cowen was decided upon as a compromise between the factions in the board favoring Major Alexander Shaw and Second Vice President Thomas M. King. The meeting at which Mr. Cowen was selected was a special one and was held at II a. m. Mr. Cowen was the choice of the New York and the Garrett interests and their votes were cast solidly for him.

The statement published on Sunday

The statement published on Sunday last to the effect that Mr. Cowen had been agreed upon for the presidency by the New York members of the directorate, caused a big surprise, but at the same time the comments among railway men on the desire of the New York men in the premises were most favorable.

The New York directors came over to Baltimore last night. They are staying at the Hotel Stafford, on Mount Verson Place. Mr. E. R. Bacon, president of the Baltimore & Southwestern, also came on from Cincinnati, and was quartered at the Maryland Club. At 9 o'clock all of the gentlemen proceeded to the residence of Mr. William P. Frick. No. 126 West Franklin street, and talked over the affairs of the company in general.

over the ceral.

Mr. Cowen himself was also in attendance. The other gentlemen present were: Messrs, Eugene Delsano, Howland Davis and General Louis Fitzgerald, the New York directors; Mr. Frick and Mr.

New York directors; Mr. Frick and Mr. Bacon.

The story in connection with Mr. Cowen and the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio has been the outcome of reported alliance, on the part of the Garrett interests, represented by Mr. Frick, and the powerful New York interests, which are to figure in the financial and other rehabilitation of the company. While it is well settled that a great part of the financial assistance in taking care of the reputed four-million floating debt is to come from New York, yet it has been repeatedly stated, under conditions satisfactory to the Garretts, a million and a-half of dollars would be forthcoming from them.

As the policy for the fluture desire is one which shall harmonize all interests, the horizon has been scanned, it is said for a new president who would be, if not exactly a compromise candidate from among the many named, yet one who would be satisfactory all around. Mr. Cowen is believed to fill the bill, because of the friendliness of the Garrett interests to him, and because he has impressed most favorably the New Yorkers, who are interested solely in the proper taking care of the investment which they propose making in the Baltimore & Ohlo.

The Transvant Conspirators.

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LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Pretoria, dated Friday (yesterday), says that all the prisoners held there for complicity in the recent uprising, except Messrs. Phillips, Rhodes, Farrar, Hammond and Fitspatrick, will be released on ball to-day and their preliminary examination will probably be held Wednesday, after which, it is believed, the bulk of the prisoners will be discharged.

B. J. Trency Assigns.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 24.-Captain B. J. Trescy, the famous horseman, as-signed to-day because of poor prices and the over-supply of trutting stock. Treacy has trotters in England France, and Germany. He was also a thoroughbred breeder. Assets 175,000; Habilkies \$55,000. Captain Treacey has real estate enough to meet Habilkies on a fair market, but he cannot realize on it now.

Fire at an Insane Asylum POUCHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 24-C. L. Mitchell, a patient at the Mattewan hospital for the state insane, set fire nospital for the auto instance in the institution in five different places and for a few hours the building was threatened with destruction. The building is fire-proof, but the fire was extinguished with some difficulty. None of the patients were injured in any way.

This Ought to Settle It.

LONDON, Jan. 21.-A dispatch from Constantinople quotes an interview with the Grand Vizier, Hall Illiant Pasha, in which he is said to have de-nied the existence of the reported of-fensive and defensive alliance between Russin and Turkey.

Englishmen Mattreated.

CAPE TOWN, Friday, Jan. 24.— Three unarmed Englishmen from the Rand, who have arrived at Vryburg report that they have been fired on by the Beers, arrested and imprisoned at Zeerust and subjected to the greatest indignities, and kept in terror of their lives until they were released by T.

A Threatened Lynching.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—At 8:30 o'clock to-night a constable took Sam Foster in a spring wagon and started for this city for the purpose of putting the negro in fall for safe-keeping. A mob of 500 people is said to have gathered and there are fears that the negro will not reach here alive.

Weather Forecast for To-day For West Virginia, clearing in the early sorning; slightly colder; westerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, clearing aturday; variable winds, becoming west-

For Ohio, clearing in the early morning TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

Army Silka College The Print Barrier Market and Pourceonie Silker Streets:

Ta. m. 48 p. m. 58 p. 58 p. 19 a. m. 19 p. 1